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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/559,609	12/02/2005	Shinji Eritate	03500.103418.	1529
5514	7590	06/15/2009		
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112				EXAMINER
				ECHELMEYER, ALIX ELIZABETH
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1795		
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/15/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/559,609	ERITATE ET AL.
	Examiner Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer	Art Unit 1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2009.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed April 20, 2009. Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are amended. Claims 1-7 are pending and are rejected finally for the reasons given below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsusaka et al. (US 2002/0001744).

Tsusaka et al. teach a membrane electrode assembly (MEA) for a solid polymer fuel cell (abstract).

Regarding claims 1, 3 and 6, Tsusaka et al. teach that the MEA comprises a polymer electrolyte membrane having catalyst layers on either side, wherein the membrane and catalyst layers include a metallocxane polymer, or compound having activity to an active energy ray, that infiltrates both the membrane and the catalyst layer (Figure 1; [0025]; [0028]; [0029]). In addition to the metallocxane monomer, the membrane includes a compound having proton conductivity ([0050]-[0054]).

Tsusaka et al. teach that the MEA is made by bonding the catalyst layer, containing a metallocxane monomer, to the membrane, also containing a metallocxane monomer, by thermal bonding, or active energy ray ([0064]). The thermal bonding causes the metallocxane to polymerize, bonding the layers together ([0067], [0076]-[0078]).

Tsusaka et al. further teach an electrode metal catalyst layer, wherein the catalyst layer is made of a metal, platinum or platinum alloy, supported on carbon ([0072]). This is the same electrode metal catalyst as found in the instant specification (page 9 lines 14-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsusaka et al. as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, and in further view of Fuglevand et al. (US 6,218,035).

The teachings of Tsusaka et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Tsusaka et al. teach a reinforcement member for the membrane ([0062]) but fail to teach that the reinforcement member is an electrical insulator.

With regard to claim 5, the reinforcement member of Tsusaka et al. is part of the catalyst layer, so it is provided on the catalyst layer.

With further regard to claim 5, Tsusaka et al. further teach an electrode metal catalyst layer, wherein the catalyst layer is made of a metal, platinum or platinum alloy, supported on carbon ([0072]). This is the same electrode metal catalyst as found in the instant specification (page 9 lines 14-25).

Fuglevand et al. teach a support matrix, or reinforcement member, for use in their solid polymer proton exchange membrane fuel cell (column 19 lines 39-40). Grafted polyethylene is provided as an example of the reinforcement member (column 19 lines 59-61). The instant specification discloses ethylene as a suitable material for the reinforcement layer ([0063]).

It would be desirable to use a non-conductive reinforcement member, such as the one of Fuglevand et al., in the membrane of Tsusaka et al. since a non-conductive reinforcement member would provide support without interfering with the electronic operation of the fuel cell.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a non-conductive reinforcement member, such as the one of Fuglevand et al., in the membrane of Tsusaka et al. since a non-conductive reinforcement member would provide support without interfering with the electronic operation of the fuel cell.

6. Claims 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsusaka et al. as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Akita et al. (US 6,523,699).

The teachings of Tsusaka et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

With regard to claim 4, Tsusaka et al. further teach an electrode metal catalyst layer, wherein the catalyst layer is made of a metal, platinum or platinum alloy, supported on carbon ([0072]). This is the same electrode metal catalyst as found in the instant specification (page 9 lines 14-25).

Tsusaka et al. fail to teach the thickness of the catalyst and electrode layers, only that the layers are desired to be thin ([0011]; [0027]).

Akita et al. teach a fuel cell having excellent catalytic activity (abstract).

Akita et al. further teach that the platinum catalyst should be 50-250 μm thick. According to Akita et al., for catalyst thicknesses less than 50 μm , there could be an insufficient amount of catalyst, and for thicknesses greater than 250 μm , the possibility of the catalyst surface becoming unstable arises (column 8 lines 31-44).

As for the limitation concerning the depth of infiltration into the electrode catalyst layer, the infiltration would necessarily be equal to or less than the thickness of the electrode catalyst layer, since it would be impossible for the membrane to infiltrate the electrode catalyst layer further than the thickness of the layer. Additionally, since the MEA of Tsusaka et al. is made by the same method of the instant invention, the infiltration depth would inherently meet this limitation.

It would be desirable to make the platinum catalyst of Tsusaka et al. 50-250 μm thick, encompassing most of the claimed range, since at smaller thicknesses, there could be an insufficient amount of catalyst, while at larger thicknesses, the catalyst surface could become unstable.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the platinum catalyst of Tsusaka et al. 50-250 μm thick, since at smaller thicknesses, there could be an insufficient amount of catalyst, while at larger thicknesses, the catalyst surface could become unstable.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed April 20, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's argument on page 6, in the second full paragraph, that Tsusaka et al. fail to teach an electrode metal catalyst layer, the examiner strongly disagrees. As discussed above, Tsusaka et al. further teach an electrode metal catalyst layer, wherein the catalyst layer is made of a metal, platinum or platinum alloy, supported on carbon ([0072]). This is the same electrode metal catalyst as found in the instant specification (page 9 lines 14-25). While the catalyst layer includes a polymeric material, the actual catalyst, which drives the reaction at the fuel cell, is metal.

As for Applicant's argument that Tsusaka et al. do not disclose or suggest infiltrating polymer electrolytes into the catalyst layer, the examiner again disagrees. As

discussed above, Tsusaka et al. teach that the metallocxane polymer is found in both the catalyst layer and the membrane. It is cross-linked such that the material in the catalyst layer is connected to the material in the membrane. As seen in Figure 1 of Tsusaka et al., the cross-linking leads to infiltration of the membrane material into the electrode catalyst layer.

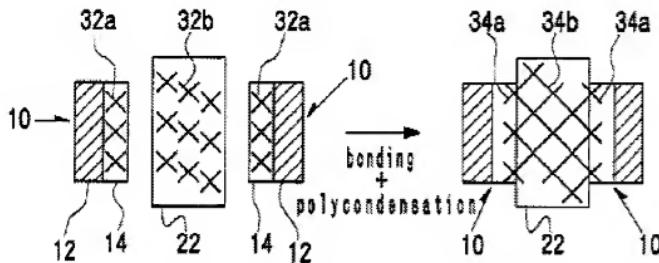


FIG. 1

The arguments concerning Fuglevand et al. and Akita et al. are not considered to be convincing, since Tsusaka et al. teach infiltration.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is (571)272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PATRICK RYAN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer
Examiner
Art Unit 1795

aee